Amendments to the Drawings:

Two replacement sheets are attached, having Figures 1 and 2 thereon. Figures 1 and 2 now contain the legend "Prior Art".

5 Acceptance of the drawings is respectfully requested.

Attachment:

Replacement Sheets

2 pages

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Claim objections:

Claim 10 is objected to because of the recitation of "n_{th} bit" in the last three lines of the claim, which should be corrected to read as "nth bit". Appropriate correction is required.

Response:

Claim 10 has been amended to correct this informality. Acceptance of the corrected claim 10 is respectfully requested.

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2. Rejection of claims 1 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b):

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brusewitz et al. (US 6,038,257).

15 Response:

Claim 3 has been cancelled, and is no longer in need of consideration. Claim 1 has been amended to overcome this rejection. Claim 1 now recites that the image-capturing apparatus comprises a register electrically connected to the analog front-end device for storing the digital image signal transformed by the analog front-end device. The image-capturing apparatus also comprises an encoder electrically connected to the register for encoding the digital image signal stored in the register, and a decoder for decoding the encoded digital image signal encoded by the encoder. Furthermore, a processor is electrically connected to the decoder for determining whether the encoded digital image signal encoded by the encoder is correct or not. Differing from the prior art, claim 1 also recites that the processor generates a control signal to control the encoder to re-encode the digital image signal stored in the register when the processor determines that the encoded digital image signal encoded by the encoder is not correct. This amendment to claim 1 is fully supported in the specification of the instant application, such as in paragraphs [0031] and [0032],

and no new matter is added.

By having the processor command the encoder to re-encode the digital image signal stored in the register instead of having the light sensor recreate another analog image signal, a significant amount of time is saved since the encoder can re-encode the digital image signal much faster than the light sensor recreate another analog image signal.

In contrast, none of the prior art references teach the use of a register for storing a digital image signal, an encoder for encoding the digital image signal stored in the register, and a processor for generating a control signal to control the encoder to re-encode the digital image signal stored in the register when the processor determines that the encoded digital image signal encoded by the encoder is not correct.

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Lee (US 6,275,537) teaches in Figure 3 that a video encoder 30F codes the digital video signal output from the buffer 30D and a coding controller 30H provides control data to the video encoder 30F. However, Lee does not teach that the coding controller 30H controls the video encoder 30F to re-encode the digital video signal stored in the buffer 30D when the coding controller 30H determines that the coded digital video signal is not correct.

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Johansson (US 7,099,865) teaches in Figure 7 that configuring data is downloaded again when a checksum mismatch occurs, but does not teach re-encoding a digital image signal stored in the register, as is recited in the currently amended claim 1.

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For these reasons, the applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable and is not obvious in view of the cited prior art references.

Reconsideration of claim 1 is therefore respectfully requested.

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3. Rejection of claims 4-6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brusewitz et al. (US 6,038,257) in view of Lee (US 6,275,537).

Response:

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Claims 4 and 6 have been cancelled, and are no longer in need of consideration. Claim 5 is dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claim 5 is therefore respectfully requested.

4. Rejection of claims 2 and 7-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 2 and 7-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brusewitz et al. (US 6,038,257) in view of Johansson et al. (US 7,099,865).

Response:

Claim 2 has been cancelled, and is no longer in need of consideration. Claims 7-14 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 7-14 is therefore respectfully requested.

5. Rejection of claims 15 and 17-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 15 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brusewitz et al. (US 6,038,257) in view of Poo et al. (US 2003/0005337).

Response:

Claims 15 and 17-20 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 15 and 17-20 is therefore respectfully requested.

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6. Rejection of claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brusewitz et al. (US 6,038,257).

5 Response:

Claims 16 is dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claim 16 is therefore respectfully requested.

In view of the claim amendments and the above arguments in favor of patentability, the applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

	Wentonton			
15	William Jaco	Date:	01/24/2008	

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Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 13 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 10 PM in Taiwan.)